

Exhibit 2

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT
IN AND FOR MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA
COMPLEX BUSINESS LITIGATION DIVISION

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JASON CYRULNIK,

Plaintiff,

v.

KYLE ROCHE, DEVIN FREEDMAN,
AMOS FRIEDLAND, NATHAN HOLCOMB
EDWARD NORMAND, and ROCHE
CYRULNIK FREEDMAN LLP (a/k/a
ROCHE FREEDMAN LLP),

Defendants.

...../

VERIFIED COMPLAINT

Plaintiff Jason Cyrilnik, for his Verified Complaint against defendants Kyle Roche, Devin Freedman, Amos Friedland, Nathan Holcomb and Edward Normand (the “Individual Defendants”) and Roche Cyrilnik Freedman LLP (a/k/a Roche Freedman LLP) (“RCF” or the “Firm,” and together with the Individual Defendants, “Defendants”), upon knowledge as to Cyrilnik and otherwise upon information and belief, alleges as follows:

INTRODUCTION

1. This action to dissolve a Florida law firm arises from a deplorable scheme orchestrated by two lawyers, Roche and Freedman, to illegally oust Cyrilnik from the firm they jointly founded, RCF, so that they could try to take for themselves his rightful share of the Firm, including an enormously valuable Firm asset — a fee payable in cryptocurrency by one of the Firm’s clients that only days before had suddenly appreciated exponentially to more than \$250 million. The Firm’s governing agreement expressly prohibits the removal of a Founding Partner without cause, so Roche and Freedman, together with certain other partners they secretly

recruited to their scheme, concocted an absurd and purely pretextual “cause” — their principal claim was that Cyrulnik had raised his voice during two telephone conversations months earlier — and then, jeopardizing his ability to represent his clients in active ongoing litigation, they cut his access to the Firm’s client files, emails, electronic systems and bank accounts, and terminated his and his family’s access to the Firm’s health insurance.

2. What makes Defendants’ greedy and unlawful scheme even more egregious is that it was perpetrated by two inexperienced lawyers — Roche and Freedman — who had spent months convincing Cyrulnik, a highly accomplished lawyer with a long-standing, robust and growing practice, to leave his equity partnership at a prominent national law firm to transform their fledgling firm into a stable and respected litigation practice. They convinced Cyrulnik to do so based on their commitment, also reflected in the agreement governing the Firm, that, in exchange for contributing his thriving practice to the Firm, Cyrulnik would benefit from precisely the kind of upside Defendants are now trying to deprive him of.

3. Roche, who graduated law school in 2016, and Freedman, who graduated in 2012, had met Cyrulnik while Roche and Freedman were junior associates and Cyrulnik was an equity partner at the prominent law firm of Boies Schiller Flexner LLP (“BSF”). Defendants Roche and Freedman left BSF in the summer of 2019 to start their own small firm focusing on cryptocurrency and other specialized practice areas. Shortly thereafter, realizing that they needed an experienced lawyer with an established and successful practice and cash flow to fund the firm’s operations and help procure lead counsel appointments in their class-action cases, they approached Cyrulnik about his leaving BSF to join their firm. After fifteen years at BSF and months of active recruitment by Roche and Freedman, Cyrulnik agreed to found a new law firm with Roche and Freedman in January 2020. As the Individual Defendants knew, in doing so,

Cyrulnik was leaving his highly profitable equity partnership at BSF and forgoing lucrative offers to join other national law firms. As the Individual Defendants also knew, Cyrulnik did so in reliance on the negotiated and unambiguous terms of the new Firm's governing agreement that provided him with fixed and guaranteed significant equity interests in the new Firm's contingency and alternative fee matters, with substantial financial upside.

4. Cyrulnik became the lynchpin of the Firm, managing and running the Firm's largest cases, and his practice, which Defendants needed to sustain the Firm while the contingency and other alternative fee arrangements they had entered into with clients could come to fruition, accounted for more than 60% of the Firm's revenue and roughly 70% of the Firm's profits in 2020.

5. Then, in late January 2021, the value of one of the alternative fee arrangements in which Cyrulnik held a significant (25%) interest suddenly experienced tremendous growth, and in just a few days' time in February 2021, skyrocketed by \$200 million to a value of more than \$250 million, with Cyrulnik's 25% share reaching a value exceeding \$60 million.

6. The Individual Defendants seized on this unexpected and sudden development to concoct a scheme to try to deprive Cyrulnik of his share of the cryptocurrency and keep it for themselves. To circumvent the hurdle that the parties' agreement expressly barred removing Cyrulnik, as a Founding Partner, without cause, and clearly and unambiguously granted Cyrulnik 25% of the cryptocurrency, Roche and Freedman manufactured transparently false reasons to remove him for "cause" — centered on his allegedly raising his voice on two phone calls concerning certain questionable actions Roche and Freedman (and two other partners) had taken that threatened to endanger the Firm — and then argued that Cyrulnik was suddenly no longer entitled to the guaranteed equity and cryptocurrency interests expressly granted to him by the

parties' agreement. They then invited handpicked partners, the other Individual Defendants, to a secret meeting, and excluded anyone they knew would not participate in their improper scheme, at which meeting these co-conspirators held a self-serving "vote" to "remove" him from the Firm. They then took the position that Cyrilnik was no longer entitled to the cryptocurrency and other interests expressly granted to him by the parties' agreement – even though nothing in the agreement provides for such a forfeiture.

7. Defendants' unconscionable misconduct is in flagrant violation of their contractual, fiduciary and ethical duties to Cyrilnik and their professional responsibilities to the Firm's clients. Cyrilnik's conduct was consistently exemplary, in contrast to several Individual Defendants (whose missteps Cyrilnik was addressing in the very discussions about which they now complain and seek to use as the purported basis for their scheme), including with respect to Roche's lax attitude toward timekeeping and billing practices and Freedman's problematic referral-fee arrangements with other firms.

8. Accordingly, Cyrilnik brings this action seeking, among other things, dissolution of the Firm and distribution of its assets in accordance with Florida law and the parties' unambiguous governing agreement and recovery of the damages Defendants' egregious conduct has caused.

THE PARTIES

9. Plaintiff Jason Cyrilnik is a citizen of New Jersey and a co-founding named equity partner of RCF.

10. Defendant RCF is a Florida limited liability partnership, with offices in Miami, Florida and New York, New York.

11. Defendant Devin Freedman is a citizen of Bay Harbor Islands, Florida and a co-founding named equity partner of RCF.

12. Defendant Kyle Roche is a citizen of New York and a co-founding named equity partner of RCF.

13. Defendant Amos Friedland is a citizen of Connecticut and an equity partner of RCF.

14. Defendant Nathan Holcomb is a citizen of New York and an equity partner of RCF.

15. Defendant Edward Normand is a citizen of New York and an equity partner of RCF.

JURISDICTION

16. This is an action for equitable relief and millions of dollars in damages excluding interest, attorneys' fees and costs.

17. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants because Defendant RCF is a Florida limited liability partnership, registered in Florida and with an office in Florida; the Individual Defendants are equity partners of RCF, a Florida limited liability partnership; this dispute arises out of the internal affairs of a Florida limited liability partnership (of which the Individual Defendants are equity partners); and Defendant Freedman is a citizen of Florida.

18. Venue is proper pursuant to Chapter 47 of the Florida Statutes because RCF is a Florida limited liability partnership that is registered in Florida with an address in Miami-Dade County; RCF's principal place of business is in Miami-Dade County; and Defendant Freedman resides in Miami-Dade County.

FACTS

I. DEFENDANTS RECRUIT CYRULNIK TO LEAVE HIS MAJOR LAW FIRM AND FOREGO OTHER LUCRATIVE OPPORTUNITIES AND CO-FOUNDED RCF

A. Cyrulnik Builds A Loyal Growing Client Base And Lucrative Practice At BSF

19. Cyrulnik graduated Yale Law School in 2004 and joined BSF. With the exception of his time as a federal law clerk, he worked at BSF continuously for over fifteen years.

20. Cyrulnik rose through the ranks quickly. He was one of the youngest partners ever elected to BSF's partnership and one of the youngest members of BSF to be elected to its equity partnership.

21. Cyrulnik's steadfast commitment to clients generated a substantial following and client base. He has led bet-the-company litigations for a growing base of core clients for almost a decade. He has received multiple awards for his practice and work, has been invited to speak at national legal conferences, and his writings have been published in national legal publications.

22. He also developed strong relationships with a core group of attorneys at BSF with whom he worked regularly. He mentored associates, brought in partners in to work on his many cases, and was regularly sought after for counsel by many of his colleagues.

23. Throughout his career, Cyrulnik has generated substantial lateral interest from law firms and recruiters. Particularly in 2019, Cyrulnik was aggressively recruited by several major national law firms who were interested in attracting a young, highly successful equity partner with a robust and growing client base to join them.

B. Roche And Freedman Recruit Cyrulnik To Join RCF

24. In the summer of 2019, Roche and Freedman left BSF to start their own small law firm, Roche Freedman LLP. Roche was a third-year associate who had expertise in the

cryptocurrency space. Freedman graduated law school in 2012 and had left BSF six months after being passed over for partnership and being named counsel. Roche and Freedman intended to pursue, among other things, cryptocurrency-related matters.

25. Cyrulnik had interacted with both Roche and Freedman at BSF. Indeed, Freedman regularly sought advice from Cyrulnik during 2019 about case management, legal strategy and general guidance as Freedman embarked on his new venture.

26. During one of those discussions, Freedman asked Cyrulnik if he would ever consider leaving BSF to co-found a firm with Roche and Freedman. Freedman had expressed admiration for years at Cyrulnik's rising success at BSF and his strong client relationships. Cyrulnik initially told Freedman that, although Cyrulnik had been presented with several attractive lateral opportunities at the time, the idea of leaving BSF to start a small law firm with two young lawyers was not something he would consider because he needed an appropriate platform (in quality and size) to service his growing client base, which was his top priority.

27. Freedman continued to press over the course of several months, ultimately bringing Roche into the conversation. The two told Cyrulnik that, if he agreed to leave BSF to co-found a firm with them, they could launch a much larger venture and recruit an associate base that would meet Cyrulnik's many client's needs. Roche and Freedman promised Cyrulnik significant stakes in their contingency work and in certain assets that they had secured in exchange for his agreement to leave BSF to co-found a firm with them. The essential business proposition was that Cyrulnik's large, diversified practice of core clients litigating major cases would generate reliable revenue that would help finance Roche and Freedman's contingency and alternative fee arrangements, including by allowing the Firm to hire associates and staff, to lease office space, and to set up infrastructure needed to support a larger platform.

28. After extensive discussions and negotiations, Cyrulnik agreed to leave BSF to co-found the Firm in exchange for certain guaranteed or fixed rights and consideration, and certain continuing rights and consideration.

C. The Parties Negotiate And Execute The MOU

29. On December 27, 2019, RCF's founding partners — named partners Cyrulnik, Roche and Freedman, together with Defendants Friedland, Holcomb and Normand (defined in the MOU as the "Founding Partners") — entered into a binding Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU," attached as Exhibit A) to govern their partnership and their respective rights.

30. Section II of the MOU sets forth the partners' equity positions in the Firm. In recognition of the fact that Cyrulnik had the largest practice of any of the Firm's partners and was giving up a long-standing equity partnership at a major national law firm, Cyrulnik received the largest equity share (27%). Section III of the MOU addresses the distribution of the Firm's revenue, referencing an attached "Compensation Model" that sets forth distribution methodologies for revenue earned through hourly and contingency matters. Section V of the MOU (as modified) allocates origination credit among RCF's partners for matters that were ongoing at the time of RCF's founding.

31. Section IV of the MOU lists a series of "assets" that were generated between August 2019 (when Roche Freedman LLP was formed) and January 2020 (when RCF was officially launched), excludes those assets from the Compensation Model, and instead sets forth the agreed-upon fixed allocations of those assets to the Founding Partners in different formulas and percentages that varied by asset.

32. One of the key assets allocated in the MOU was cryptocurrency (referred to as "Tokens") that a Firm client, a startup company engaged in the cryptocurrency business (the

“Startup Client”), had conveyed to Roche Freedman LLP (and then RCF) in payment for the Firm’s representation of that client. The MOU expressly granted each of the Founding Partners a fixed allocation of the Tokens, as follows: Freedman, 32%; Roche, 28%; Cyrulnik, 25%; and Normand, Friedland, and Holcomb, 5% each.

33. Section VI of the MOU addresses the management of the Firm. In particular, the parties expressly agreed that “[a] Founding Partner cannot be removed without cause.”

34. The MOU has two separate provisions governing the departure of a partner from the Firm. The first, Section VI(C), entitled “Withdrawal from Firm,” provides that a partner who voluntarily elects to withdraw from the Firm within 18 months would have his or her compensation limited to the amount to which he or she would have been entitled under the Compensation Model, and would be required to return his or her equity in the Firm to the other equity partners.

35. The second, Section VI(G), entitled “Partner Removal,” expressly provides that a “Founding Partner cannot be removed without cause” and that removal of a Founding Partner requires an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the Firm’s equity partners. In contrast to the voluntary withdrawal provision, however, such an involuntary removal (for “cause”) does not result in the forfeiture of any compensation, interests or assets owed or allocated to the Founding Partner under the MOU.

36. Cyrulnik, Roche, and Freedman (the “Named Partners”) also signed a separate agreement in January 2020 concerning the Firm’s name, among other things (the “Side Letter,” attached as Exhibit B). Given his reputation, seniority, and equity stake in the new Firm, Cyrulnik was the natural choice for the “first-named” partner. But Roche — consumed with securing that recognition for himself — agreed to pay Cyrulnik \$850,000 to allow Roche to be

listed as the first named partner at RCF. The parties also agreed on an allocation of an anticipated recovery in one major contingency matter that was being excluded from RCF's Compensation Model. Specifically, Cyrulnik was granted a 25% interest in all recoveries realized in connection with the Firm's representation in the specified contingency matter.

37. In sum, pursuant to the parties' agreements, Cyrulnik received the following guaranteed, fixed consideration (among other things), in addition to the compensation he would receive for the matters he originated and the work he did at the Firm:

- a. 27% of the Firm's equity, which could not be diminished at any time without his consent;
- b. 25% of the cryptocurrency Tokens from the Firm's Startup Client;
- c. a 25% interest in a specified contingency matter; and
- d. an \$850,000 cash payment from Roche (to be paid in specified installments).

38. In reliance on the parties' commitments and agreements, Cyrulnik agreed to leave his equity partnership at BSF and co-found RCF.

II. CYRULNIK'S FLOURISHING PRACTICE ENABLES RCF TO EXPAND AND SUCCEED

39. Cyrulnik's many clients all elected to follow him from BSF to RCF. During 2020, Cyrulnik further grew his business at a rapid pace, allowing the Firm to operate, grow and thrive based on the revenue generated by Cyrulnik's practice. Specifically, Cyrulnik was singlehandedly responsible for bringing in, and overseeing, approximately \$7.5 million of client work — more than 60% of the Firm's 2020 revenue and roughly 70% of its profits.

40. As Freedman stated at the end-of-year partner's meeting in January 2021, and as Roche, Freedman and several other equity partners had repeatedly told Cyrulnik separately in the months leading up to that meeting, Cyrulnik had outperformed everyone's expectations and played an indispensable role in the Firm's success.

41. Cyrulnik's financial contribution was in addition to his substantial contributions in helping establish the Firm's credibility, which resulted in, among other things, multiple successful appointments to serve as lead counsel in a variety of class actions. Cyrulnik also devoted tireless efforts to managing the Firm and overseeing its end-of-year reporting, bonus distributions, formula compensation calculations, as well as hiring, benefits administration, and office lease. Roche and Freedman, separately and together, and as recently as January 2021, told Cyrulnik how much they enjoyed working with him to build the Firm, that his contributions were instrumental to the Firm's success and that his performance and successes were remarkable. Normand told Cyrulnik in or about December 2020 that Cyrulnik was "the leader" of the Firm.

42. While Cyrulnik exceeded his end of the bargain, most other partners fell significantly short of their business generation projections. Certain of those partners — and Roche in particular — had spent most of their time developing major contingency cases that they said would bring enormous revenue to the Firm over time. That was particularly applicable to multiple lead counsel appointments the Firm was able to secure in reliance on the robust operation they had built in reliance on, and financed by, Cyrulnik's practice.

III. THROUGHOUT 2020, CYRULNIK, ROCHE AND FREEDMAN WORK COLLABORATIVELY TO SET UP THE FIRM, PLAN ITS EXPANSION, AND OVERSEE ITS GROWING CASELOAD

43. The Named Partners met regularly to discuss Firm administration matters. Over the course of 2020, they had hundreds of phone calls and meetings, and less than a handful of disagreements. Roche and Freedman repeatedly expressed the view that they genuinely enjoyed the partnership they had formed, that the Firm was poised for success and that they could not have accomplished what they had without Cyrulnik. Freedman actually remarked to Cyrulnik on January 18, 2021 (three weeks before the unlawful scheme he perpetrated that is at issue in this

lawsuit) that it was remarkable that there was “only one issue” on which he and Cyrilnik disagreed over the course of a full year running the Firm.

44. With important limited exceptions, the three Named Partners (and the equity partnership generally) worked well together, including on firm administration issues. Over the course of more than a year of setting up and administering a workforce of 25 employees, the Named Partners encountered two main areas on which they expressed strong differing opinions: (1) Roche’s improper attitude toward client billings; and (2) Freedman’s efforts to exploit the Firm’s Compensation Model through referral fees and discounts designed to benefit himself at the Firm’s expense. Roche and Freedman were content to downplay such problems, or to push off resolution of the matter “for another day.” Cyrilnik repeatedly expressed the view that the Firm had to address such issues promptly and definitively to ensure that the Firm was complying with its many obligations to clients, courts, and its attorneys, and he consistently took steps to try to ensure that the partners would do so.

IV. CYRULNIK RAISES TWO CRITICAL ISSUES AFFECTING THE FIRM

45. As the senior member of the group meeting regularly to administer the Firm, Cyrilnik addressed serious concerns that had come to his attention regarding, among other things, Roche’s billing practices and Freedman’s exploitation of the Firm’s Compensation Model.

46. First, in or about April 2020, Cyrilnik reviewed reports showing that Roche had not recorded the hours he had worked on client matters and instructed Roche to remedy that serious deficiency. Roche apologized and told Cyrilnik that he had hired his mother to “reconstruct” his time by scrolling through his emails and guesstimating time entries. Cyrilnik instructed Roche that he needed to ensure that he was keeping accurate time records. Roche

exhibited the same amateurish attitude towards client bills when he boasted to Cyrulnik and Freedman that he needed to line up associates on his matters because he would need to “pound the lodestar” in order to position himself to obtain a better percentage of fee awards being split with the Firm’s co-counsel in class matters. Cyrulnik again told Roche that he needed to take his obligations to clients and class representations seriously.

47. Second, Freedman engaged in self-dealing by manipulating the Firm’s Compensation Model to enrich himself at the Firm’s expense. Specifically, Freedman struck a deal with an attorney named Brian Schall whereby Freedman unilaterally obligated the Firm to pay Schall a 20% referral fee. Instead of paying that referral fee out of Freedman’s 30% origination credit pursuant to the Compensation Model, Freedman demanded the Firm absorb that referral fee. Freedman’s non-economic, “pay to play” origination strategy put the Firm in an unsustainable financial position; namely, the Firm was paying as much as 50% — as compared to the typical 30% for other partners — of all client revenue from Freedman’s clients merely to “originate” the matters, and then paying the attorneys who worked on the case as much as 45% of the remaining revenue pursuant to the Compensation Model. In other words, after paying associates and partners their shares, virtually nothing would be left to cover Firm expenses and pay partnership distributions. Incongruously, Freedman’s referral scheme was not only objectionable to Roche and Cyrulnik, but also to Freedman, at least when he was not profiting himself. Thus, when partner Katherine Eskovitz sought a similar arrangement, Freedman rejected her proposal as a “money grab,” a non-starter, and wholly unacceptable.

**V. THE FIRM FORGOES ██████████ FEES IN EXCHANGE
FOR DIGITAL TOKENS FROM A STARTUP CLIENT**

48. Cyrulnik’s many stable clients and billable hour matters substantially funded many of the Firm’s alternate fee arrangement representations of other clients.

49. For example, as discussed above, the Firm was retained by the Startup Client, which planned to distribute digital cryptocurrency assets in the form of Tokens and build a platform of decentralized assets and applications. The purpose of the representation was to assist the Startup Client and its officers during the growth and development of their business.

50. Pursuant to an engagement letter, in exchange for [REDACTED] dollars in legal services, the Startup Client agreed to provide the Firm with [REDACTED] Tokens [REDACTED]

51. Under the engagement letter, the Firm was to receive [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

52. Pursuant to the MOU, the Firm agreed to distribute 25% of the Tokens to Cyrilnik, 32% to Freedman, and 28% to Roche, with the remaining 15% to be split by Friedland, Holcomb and Normand.

53. At the time the engagement letter was signed, the Startup Client was in its development phase, no Tokens had been sold or distributed, and there was no guarantee the Startup Client would be successful or what the Tokens' value would be. Thus, Cyrilnik's stable billable hour matters were needed to fund the attorney hours spent on the Startup Client matters.

54. [REDACTED], the Startup Client issued its first block of Tokens to the public, which quickly were purchased by investors. The sale ascribed real value to the Tokens. More importantly though, it validated the Startup's Client's technology and concept, and was an optimistic signal of the potential value of the Tokens.

VI. ROCHE EXPLOITS CYRULNIK'S EFFORTS TO FOCUS ON THE FIRM'S SUSTAINABILITY BY SEEKING TO PRESSURE CYRULNIK INTO SURRENDERING TOKENS IN EXCHANGE FOR ROCHE'S COOPERATION

55. Roche understood that addressing Firm sustainability needs, including implementing updates to the Compensation Model to stop Freedman's exploitation, was important to Cyrilnik. Roche had in fact repeatedly told Cyrilnik that Roche shared his concerns and desire to fix the issue to ensure the long-term sustainability of the Firm. To that end, Roche and Cyrilnik had worked for months to update the Compensation Model used to calculate credits to try and mitigate the effects of the exploitation and disincentivize the practices that were problematic and in which Freedman in particular was engaged. But when Roche presented the idea to Freedman, Freedman stated that he would not agree to the change because Freedman's own compensation was "most important" to him was.

56. [REDACTED], shortly after the Token sale had been effected and after months of delay by Freedman claiming he was "too busy" to meet to address the concerns Cyrilnik had raised, the Named Partners finally met to discuss Freedman's abuse of the Compensation Model. Cyrilnik walked through the need to protect the Firm from exploitation and the updates that Roche and he had come up with to help accomplish that. But when Freedman pushed back, Roche suddenly backed away from the fix he and Cyrilnik had worked so long to create. Roche later admitted to Cyrilnik that Roche was scared of Freedman, that Freedman "sometimes acts irrationally" and is selfish, and that Roche did not think it was "worth it" to stand up to him. Roche told Cyrilnik that "in my experience dealing with [Freedman], it's easier just to give him what he wants." Cyrilnik told both Roche and Freedman that it was critical to the Firm's success that they look beyond their own individual interests to devise a formula fix that ensured that the Firm was sustaining itself and doing so fairly.

57. Roche is deeply engaged in the cryptocurrency industry, a topic on which he regularly speaks, researches, writes, and litigates. Roche uniquely understood how the Startup Client's [REDACTED] Token sale foreshadowed their enormous potential value, and sensed an opportunity to dupe Cyrilnik into sacrificing his right to a portion of the Tokens. To that end, he wrote to Cyrilnik following the meeting with Freedman that "I agree with the economics of the proposed formula comp. change," but that, "I will not vote on any change to the formula compensation structure absent the redistribution of [] tokens contemplated in the MOU." More specifically, Roche demanded 40% of Cyrilnik's Tokens (10% of the total Tokens) in exchange for Roche's support.

58. Cyrilnik recognized Roche's ploy and refused to be held hostage by Roche's demands. He flatly rejected any such change to his Token stake and explained that looking out for the Firm was something Roche was required to do — and that the idea of demanding compensation for honoring those duties was entirely unjust and unethical. As shown below, this was but Roche's first attempt to divest Cyrilnik of his Tokens.

VII. THE PARTNERS PLAN FOR AND BEGIN 2021 WITHOUT ANY MENTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE CONCERNS

59. Throughout January 2021, the partners continued to interact as they had in the past. Freedman invited Cyrilnik to lunch when Cyrilnik's family visited Florida on January 18, and they discussed a host of Firm planning issues.

60. Roche and Cyrilnik discussed the Firm's office plans for the duration of their lease and hiring plans for the upcoming year, along with several other planning issues.

61. Defendant Friedland reached out to Cyrilnik on January 2, 2021: "Hey Jas.- Kyle said you were working on the updated 2021 rack rates, do you mind sending when you have a

draft” and then followed that up with “happy new year! Might be nice to grab a drink or coffee outdoors somewhere and catch up in person sometime soon?”

62. On January 22, 2021 — less than three weeks before their bad-faith “removal” — Freedman was arranging to finalize adding Cyrulnik as a registered owner on the Firm’s Chase bank accounts — something that was supposed to take place one year prior at inception of the Firm but was delayed due to the pandemic. Cyrulnik planned to visit the bank with Freedman in Florida, but Freedman asked Cyrulnik if he could instead meet with Roche upon his return to New York given a family conflict Freedman had to navigate that day.

63. [REDACTED], the value of the Tokens exploded.

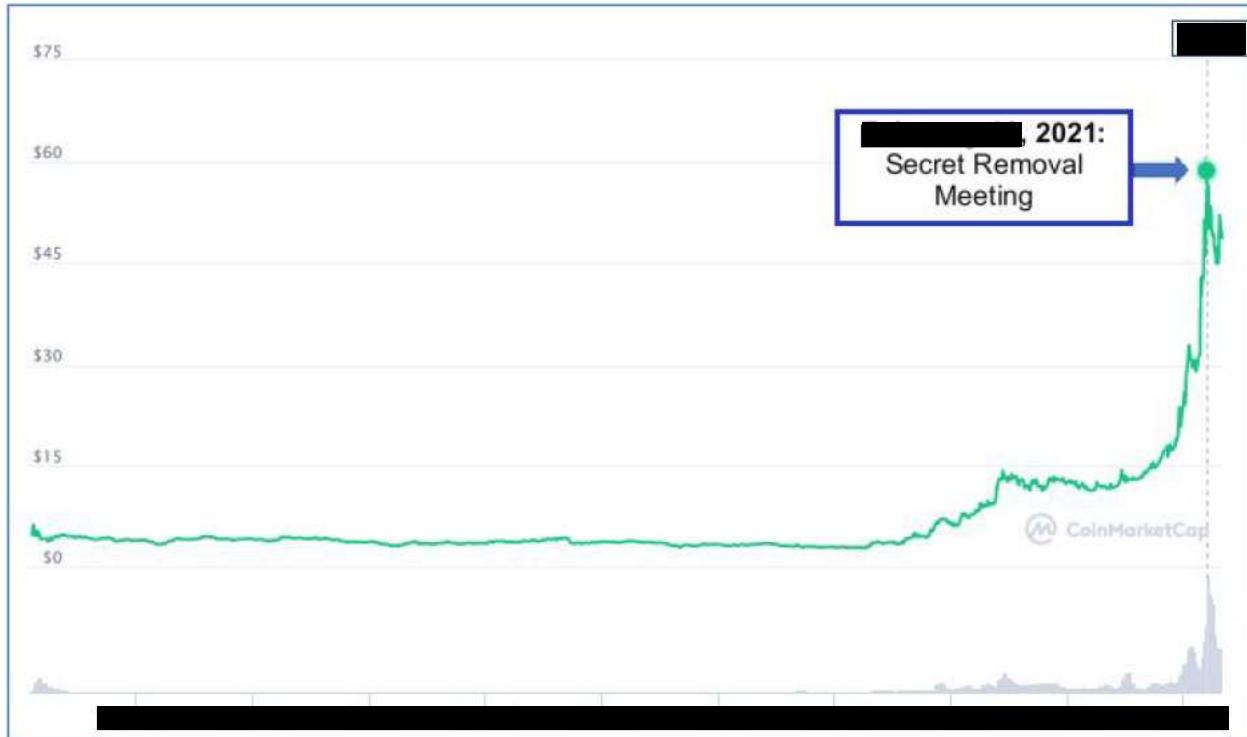
VIII. DEFENDANTS IMPROPERLY SEEK TO EXCLUDE CYRULNIK FROM RCF IN ORDER TO MISAPPROPRIATE CYRULNIK’S INTERESTS IN THE FIRM’S ASSETS

64. [REDACTED], the Tokens began trading publicly for the first time. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the price of the Tokens remained relatively stable.

65. [REDACTED], however, the Tokens experienced a precipitous rise in value. Between [REDACTED], the Tokens increased more than 15 times in value, with most of that appreciation occurring [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. The Firm’s Token rights (including the total [REDACTED] [REDACTED]), which had limited value in [REDACTED], had soared to more than \$250 million, with the overwhelming majority of that appreciation occurring in the [REDACTED] days leading up to Cyrulnik’s purported “removal” for cause.

66. Below is a chart of the Tokens’ price between [REDACTED] and the day of the Individual Defendants’ secret meeting to expel Cyrulnik from the Firm:



67. As the chart shows, ██████████, Cyrilnik's share of the Tokens had suddenly climbed dramatically in value, peaking at over \$60 million (more than \$59 per Token), Roche's share was worth more than \$70 million, and Freedman's share was worth more than \$80 million. But that was not enough for Roche and Freedman, who once remarked that his goal was to be 'super rich,' not just rich.

68. Accordingly, Roche and Freedman devised a covert and unlawful operation to conspire with certain partners against Cyrilnik, including two partners with whom Cyrilnik had interacted in December regarding their violations of the Firm's agreements with litigation funder ██████████ and misappropriation of associates from existing matters. With a perceived \$60 million pot to buy votes to oust Cyrilnik, as well as 27% of the Firm's other assets at play, it did not require much substance, truth, or deliberation.

69. Violating their fiduciary duties to the Firm and Cyrilnik, both Roche and Freedman, along with equity partners Friedland, Holcomb and Normand, held a secret meeting

on or about February 10, 2021, without two of the Firm’s equity partners (including Cyrilnik), to concoct the pretext for his removal. Cyrilnik was not informed of the meeting, and was not given the opportunity to address the false allegations being levied against him — at the meeting or at any other time prior to his purported (and unlawful) “removal.”

70. Also excluded from the meeting was equity partner Paul Fattaruso, likely because the Individual Defendants knew that Fattaruso would never agree to their scheme or vote in favor of their unlawful “removal” plan. Fattaruso was deliberately and unjustifiably excluded so that the Individual Defendants could falsely mischaracterize the vote to oust Cyrilnik as “unanimous,” when in fact, they did not even include two of the Firm’s seven equity partners (constituting almost 30% of the Firm’s equity votes) as contemplated by the MOU.

71. The meeting not only breached the fiduciary duties owed by the Individual Defendants to Cyrilnik, but directly breached the MOU. As the Firm’s co-chairperson, only Cyrilnik (together with Freedman, the other co-chairperson) could “call the firm’s meetings to order,” and Cyrilnik (together with Freedman) was also “responsible for the orderly conducting of those meetings.” Cyrilnik’s right to initiate and conduct Firm meetings could not be altered without “the affirmative vote of 100% of the Firm’s Founding Partners,” including Cyrilnik, which of course never happened.

72. Two days after the meeting, on February 12, 2021, the Individual Defendants sent Cyrilnik a “removal” email that was riddled with errors, misstatements, and mischaracterizations, purporting to remove Cyrilnik from the Firm for “cause.” The fictitious bases set forth in the email had not even occurred, much less constituted proper “cause.”

IX. DEFENDANTS BREACHED THE MOU AND THEIR FIDUCIARY OBLIGATIONS TO CYRULNIK AND THE FIRM'S CLIENTS

A. Defendants Indisputably Lacked "Cause" To Expel Cyrulnik

73. Defendants indisputably lacked anything close to "cause" — which, under applicable law, required illegal activity, ethical breaches, or utter abandonment or dereliction of his job — to remove Cyrulnik.

74. Prior to joining the Firm, Cyrulnik spent his past 15 years at BSF, rising from associate to partner to equity partner as quickly as anyone in BSF's history. All of the Firm's equity partners, including all of the Individual Defendants, had worked for years at BSF with Cyrulnik. He has never before had any complaints lodged against him for any improper interactions with any colleague — associate, partner, or otherwise. Cyrulnik is highly respected by scores of colleagues with whom he works and has worked. Because there was no record of misconduct by Cyrulnik and, of course, no actual misconduct, the Individual Defendants had no substance upon which to base their pretextual removal for cause. Instead, they contrived a removal email that not only was false and devoid of substance, but failed to describe any actual cause.

75. For example, Defendants' purported "removal" email asserts that Cyrulnik screamed, "spoke over" other partners, refused to listen and was antagonistic at meetings. Setting aside that "screaming" cannot and does not constitute cause, it in any event mischaracterizes two instances throughout 14 months of Cyrulnik's tenure. For example, in July 2020, rather than engage Cyrulnik in substantive conversation about the critical Firm issue of Freedman's manipulation of the Compensation Model, Roche and Freedman hung up on Cyrulnik and coordinated matching e-mails, alleging Cyrulnik had "screamed" at them, accompanied by a misleading recounting of events. These emails were a misguided effort to

pressure Cyrilnik into conceding financial rights. When Roche and Freedman realized that Cyrilnik would not be intimidated by such bullying tactics, the emails ceased.

76. The other allegations in the email are equally misguided. The email vaguely asserts that Cyrilnik “attempt[ed] to undermine the intent of the MOU and marginalize other founding partners.” Yet, it provides no context or support for these accusations (because they are false). And the email includes a vague and nebulous accusation that Cyrilnik created “unsustainable environments for associates,” which is completely false. To the contrary, Cyrilnik is not aware of a single associate at the Firm, or with whom he has ever worked, who has spoken ill of him.

77. As the email evidences, the actions by the Individual Defendants are about one thing only: greed. They had no problem working with Cyrilnik at BSF — actively recruiting him to leave his hard-earned position and lead the Firm — and no problem working with Cyrilnik at the Firm (and reaping the benefits of his substantial and stable client and revenue base), until a few days before his removal, when his Tokens suddenly appreciated to more than \$60 million in value. Then, without any precipitating incident, the Individual Defendants felt compelled to act on an emergency basis, without notice to Cyrilnik or other partners or an opportunity for him to respond to their pretextual and baseless allegations.

78. Following their wrongful attempted removal of Cyrilnik, the Individual Defendants have stopped at nothing in their quest to defame him. In a truly cynical effort, the Individual Defendants attempt to exploit the legal community’s rightful concerns over diversity and inclusion, and paint Cyrilnik as indifferent to such concerns, solely in an effort to benefit themselves — *i.e.*, five white males. Cyrilnik has never expressed anything other than outright

support for diversity and inclusion efforts in the legal community, both at BSF and at the Firm, and any allegations to the contrary by the Individual Defendants are manifestly false.

79. Accordingly, after receiving the Individual Defendants' email on February 12, 2021, Cyrilnik expressly placed the Individual Defendants on notice that their purported removal was "in bad faith," in breach of their "contractual and fiduciary obligations to Mr. Cyrilnik and the firm's clients," and that they would be held "liable for any resulting damage to Mr. Cyrilnik or his clients."

B. Defendants Breached The MOU By Denying Cyrilnik The Compensation They Agreed To Pay Him, Regardless Of Any Purported Removal For Cause

80. Even if the Individual Defendants had grounds for removing Cyrilnik for cause (they had none), that would not have impacted Cyrilnik's core compensation rights under the MOU.

81. In Section VI of the MOU ("Firm Management"), the MOU provided two methods for a Founding Partner's departure from the Firm. The partner could withdraw voluntarily under Section VI(C), or could be removed involuntarily for cause under Section VI(G).

82. The Individual Defendants intentionally conflate the provisions in a misguided attempt to treat their improper and involuntary removal of Cyrilnik as a "withdrawal." In so doing, they ignore the plain language of the MOU, the caselaw that uniformly interprets "withdrawal" as requiring a voluntary act and treats an involuntary removal and voluntary withdrawal separately, and the intent of the parties (including the Founding Partner's desire to preserve their financial and equity stakes unless they voluntarily agreed to change their economics).

83. The MOU unambiguously provides for certain ramifications in the event of voluntary withdrawal. It unequivocally does not set forth any of those ramifications for involuntarily removal, and Defendants' attempt to do so is baseless and improper.

X. DEFENDANTS' SUBSEQUENT CONDUCT HAS HARMED AND CONTINUES TO HARM CYRULNIK AND HIS CLIENTS

84. Since perpetrating their scheme and purporting to remove Cyrulnik as a partner, Defendants have egregiously breached their duties to and mistreated the Firm's clients, seeking to pressure them to stay with the Firm and then punishing them for choosing to follow Cyrulnik.

A. Defendants Seek To Pressure Cyrulnik To Forfeit Certain Of His Assets

85. After sending Cyrulnik their "removal" email, the Individual Defendants pressured him to agree to sign a confidential mediation and binding arbitration agreement to facilitate an "amicable" re-division of his assets and rights under the MOU. Cyrulnik told the Individual Defendants that a necessary predicate for any discussion about splitting the Firm was their commitment to provide him all of the compensation he is owed under the MOU.

86. On February 19, Defendants sent Cyrulnik a proposal in which he proposed that Cyrulnik give them 75% of his Tokens. Through his counsel, Cyrulnik told Defendants that, if Defendants did not agree to provide Cyrulnik everything to which he is entitled pursuant to the MOU and Side Letter, including his 25% share of the Tokens, Cyrulnik would be forced to commence litigation. Defendants' counsel stated that his clients were looking to resolve the matter, and that he would speak with them and revert on Sunday morning, February 28, 2021.

87. Instead, it appears that Defendants deployed the stall tactic to prepare their own anticipatory pleading and rush into court, in the hope that publicizing a false narrative would force Cyrulnik to give them what they wanted. Without providing any further response to

Cyrulnik, Defendants filed a declaratory relief lawsuit in federal court in New York late on the night of Saturday, February 27, 2021.

88. Concurrent with their late-night filing, Defendants suddenly cut Cyrulnik's access to client files without notice. Cyrulnik was in the process of working on active matters with multiple court hearings and depositions scheduled the next business day and throughout the ensuing week, and Defendants' actions materially hindered Cyrulnik's ability to work on these matters – as Defendants intended all along, as further leverage to force Cyrulnik to give up his rights. Cyrulnik rejected Defendants' extortionate actions, and demanded that his access to client files be restored so that he could continue representing and protecting the interests of his clients – clients who, at the time, remained Firm clients to whom each of the Defendants owed fiduciary duties. Ultimately, Defendants agreed to provide Cyrulnik access to his clients' files – although only after he was forced to scramble and waste significant time and effort to protect his clients' interests.

B. Defendants Seek To Pressure Clients To Sign New Engagement Letters And Then Punish Them For Sticking With Cyrulnik

89. As noted above, Cyrulnik's clients have generated the vast majority of the Firm's revenue since inception. Faced with the imminent prospect of losing most of their core clients and revenue, Defendants sought to leverage deadlines in active matters to pressure clients to execute new engagement letters with the Firm or else be left without adequate staffing for their matters on virtually no notice at all. Indeed, in many cases, Defendants' letters to clients demanded responses within just a few business hours.

90. When the clients informed the Firm that they wanted Cyrulnik to lead their matters but expected an appropriate and non-prejudicial transition of their active matters, the Firm scrambled to punish those clients by removing the associates who had been staffed on those

cases for months, with imminent deadlines fast approaching, and against the request and recommendation of the other Firm partner who had been running the case with Cyrulnik (and who remains at the Firm).

91. Defendants also enlisted newly hired partner Eric Rosen to send harassing letters to Cyrulnik's clients, in which Rosen threatened to file notices of withdrawal in less than two days' time – whether the clients like it or not – “[i]n light of your choice for Mr. Cyrulnik to continue handling your matter” Indeed, even as this action is being commenced, Cyrulnik continues to field daily phone calls from clients who are receiving Rosen's emails threatening to prejudice their cases by filing withdrawal notices in their active cases.

COUNT 1
(Dissolution pursuant to Florida Statutes § 620.8801)

92. Cyrulnik repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 91 herein.

93. This is an action for judicial dissolution of RCF pursuant to Florida Statutes §§ 620.8405 and 620.8801.

94. RCF is a limited liability partnership, as defined by the Florida Revised Uniform Partnership Act, and as governed by the MOU.

95. Defendants breached the MOU by purporting to remove Cyrulnik as a partner of RCF, notwithstanding that they lacked cause to do so. The purported “cause” cited by Defendants is plainly insufficient as a matter of law, indisputably pretextual, in bad faith and based on lies and mischaracterizations of the events. Accordingly, the Individual Defendants lacked the authority to remove Cyrulnik as a partner, and their attempt to do so, as well as any and all actions they have taken based on and/or in reliance on their purported removal of

Cyrulnik, breached the MOU and is ultra vires and void *ab initio*. Accordingly, Cyrulnik remains a Founding Partner and Co-Chairperson of RCF.

96. Pursuant to the Parties' MOU, Cyrulnik is entitled to various financial and management rights in RCF.

97. By virtue of the Individual Defendants' improper removal of Cyrulnik, deprivation of his management and financial rights, and additional misconduct as set forth above, the economic purpose of the partnership has been unreasonably frustrated by the actions of the Individual Defendants, and likely will continue to be unreasonably frustrated, within the meaning of Florida Statutes § 620.8801(5)(a).

98. By virtue of the Individual Defendants' improper removal of Cyrulnik, deprivation of his management and financial rights, and additional misconduct as set forth above, it is not reasonably practicable for Cyrulnik to carry on the business in partnership with the Individual Defendants, within the meaning of Florida Statutes § 620.8801(5)(b).

99. By virtue of the Individual Defendants' improper removal of Cyrulnik, deprivation of his management and financial rights, and additional misconduct as set forth above, it is not reasonably practical to carry on the activities of the limited liability partnership in conformity with the MOU, within the meaning of Florida Statutes § 620.8801(5)(c).

100. Cyrulnik is entitled to recover his reasonable attorney's fees in this action.

101. WHEREFORE, Cyrulnik respectfully requests that this Court enter a judgment dissolving Roche Cyrulnik Freedman LLP (a/k/a Roche Freedman LLP), a Florida limited liability partnership; directing that within a reasonable period of time RCF wind up its activities in accordance with Florida Statutes §§ 620.8801-8807; directing that Cyrulnik shall participate in the winding up of RCF's activities, ordering judicial supervision of the winding up, including the

appointment of a receiver to wind up RCF's activities and settle the accounts of RCF; granting him reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and for such other relief in law or equity as may be just and proper.

COUNT 2
(Buyout under Florida Statutes § 620.8701 in the Alternative)

102. Cyrilnik repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 101 herein.

103. RCF is a limited liability partnership, as defined by the Florida Revised Uniform Partnership Act, and as governed by the MOU.

104. Cyrilnik is a Founding Partner of RCF, a 27% equity holder, and the Co-Chairperson of RCF.

105. Pursuant to the Parties' MOU, Cyrilnik is entitled to various financial and management rights in RCF.

106. Should judicial dissolution be found inappropriate or inequitable, in the alternative, the Individual Defendants' actions to expel Cyrilnik from RCF entitle him to a buyout pursuant to Florida Statutes § 620.8701.

107. Cyrilnik is entitled to recover his reasonable attorney's fees in this action.

108. WHEREFORE, in the alternative to dissolution, Cyrilnik respectfully requests that this Court determine, and enter judgment awarding Cyrilnik, the proper value of his interest in RCF, pursuant to Florida Statutes § 620.870, together with accrued interest, costs and reasonable attorneys' fees, and such other relief in law or equity as the Court finds just and proper.

COUNT 3
(Accounting Pursuant to Florida Statutes § 620.8403)

109. Cyrilnik repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 108 herein.

110. The Individual Defendants have taken control of RCF, have unlawfully excluded Cyrilnik, have failed and refused to provide Cyrilnik access to the books and records of the Firm, have failed to account for the revenues and expenses of the Firm, have failed and refused to allow Cyrilnik any say in the operation of RCF and have otherwise abused their status as partners of the Firm.

111. An accounting of the assets, profits and losses of RCF is necessary and appropriate at this time.

112. Florida Statutes § 620.8403 requires a limited liability partnership to provide its current (and former) partners access to the Firm's records that are required to be kept by all limited liability partnerships.

113. Cyrilnik has been denied access to RCF's books and records notwithstanding numerous requests for access to the Firm's financial records and accounts.

114. WHEREFORE, Cyrilnik demands judgment in his favor, requiring Defendants to account to Cyrilnik for the income, expenses, assets, and liabilities of RCF from inception through present; find and determine the amount due to Cyrilnik from RCF and enter a judgment or decree in favor of Cyrilnik for his compensatory damages, prejudgment interest, cost, and such further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

COUNT 4
(Breach of Contract)
(Against the Individual Defendants)

115. Cyrulnik repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 114 herein.

116. The MOU is a valid and binding agreement between Cyrulnik and the Individual Defendants.

117. The Side Letter is a valid and binding agreement between Cyrulnik, Roche and Freedman.

118. Cyrulnik has fully performed and is ready, willing, and able to continue to perform his obligations under the MOU and the Side Letter.

119. Defendants breached the MOU by purporting to remove Cyrulnik as a partner of RCF, notwithstanding that they lacked cause to do so. The “cause” cited by Defendants was indisputably pretextual, in bad faith, based on Defendants’ lies and mischaracterizations of the events, and in any case did not rise to the level of “cause” under the law. Accordingly, the Individual Defendants did not have the authority to remove Cyrulnik as a partner, and their attempt to do so, as well as any and all actions they have taken based on and/or in reliance on their purported removal of Cyrulnik, breached the MOU.

120. Even if Defendants had “cause” to expel Cyrulnik from the Firm, Defendants further breached the MOU and Side Letter by refusing to provide to Cyrulnik, and/or denying Cyrulnik’s entitlement to, his substantial ownership interests imparted to him under the MOU, including but not limited to Cyrulnik’s 25% interest in the Tokens, and 27% of the Firm’s equity. Although the MOU limits the ability of a partner who has *withdrawn* from the Firm to retain his equity, it does not provide any such limitation on a partner who was *removed*. Accordingly, by

citing the MOU withdrawal provision as a basis for depriving Cyrilnik of his equity interests in RCF, the Individual Defendants have breached their obligations under the MOU.

121. Roche further breached the Side Letter by failing to pay Cyrilnik three of the four installment payments owed under the \$850,000 payment provision set forth in the Side Letter.

122. Defendants unilaterally changed the Firm's website, letterhead, and formal firm name to "Roche Freedman LLP" without Cyrilnik's authorization, in blatant breach of Section F of the MOU, which expressly requires Cyrilnik's consent for any change to the Firm's name.

123. Defendants Roche and Freedman breached Section N of the MOU, which expressly requires that "Jason Cyrilnik will have full access to the Firm's bank accounts." Defendants Roche and Freedman failed to provide such full access prior to the unlawful removal event, and then proceeded to shut down all of Cyrilnik's access without notice in February 2021.

124. The Individual Defendants' conduct, as described above, is outrageous, intentional, malicious, willful, and in blatant or reckless disregard of Cyrilnik's rights.

125. WHEREFORE, Cyrilnik demands judgment against the Individual Defendants, jointly and severally, and award Cyrilnik his compensatory damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including the value of his equity interest in the Firm (inclusive of his equity interest in the Tokens) as of the date of his improper removal, as well as interest, costs and attorneys' fees, and such other and further relief that this court deems to be just and proper. Cyrilnik will seek leave at the appropriate time to plead a claim for punitive damages pursuant to Florida Statutes § 768.72(1).

COUNT 5
(Breach of the Implied Covenant of Good Faith and Fair Dealing)
(Against the Individual Defendants)

126. Cyrilnik repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 125 herein.

127. The MOU is a valid and binding agreement between Cyrilnik and the Individual Defendants.

128. The Side Letter is a valid and binding agreement between Cyrilnik, Roche and Freedman.

129. Implicit in every contract, including the MOU and the Side Letter, is an implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.

130. The Individual Defendants breached this implied covenant by taking actions that were designed to, and did, deprive Cyrilnik of the benefits to which he is entitled under the MOU and the Side Letter, including by improperly and in bad faith contriving a false definition of “cause” to purportedly remove Cyrilnik, refusing to provide to Cyrilnik, and/or denying Cyrilnik’s entitlement to, his substantial equity interests in RCF and RCF’s assets, including but not limited to Cyrilnik’s 25% interest in the Tokens and 27% of the Firm’s equity, and by denying Cyrilnik access to files, documents, Firm bank accounts and other information necessary for Cyrilnik to adequately represent and protect the legal interests of his clients.

131. WHEREFORE, Cyrilnik demands judgment against the Individual Defendants, jointly and severally, and award Cyrilnik his compensatory damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including the value of his equity interest in the Firm (inclusive of his equity interest in the Tokens) as of the date of his improper removal, as well as interest, costs and attorneys’ fees, and such other and further relief that this court deems to be just and proper.

Cyrulnik will seek leave at the appropriate time to plead a claim for punitive damages pursuant to Florida Statutes § 768.72(1).

COUNT 6
(Breach of Fiduciary Duty)
(Against the Individual Defendants)

132. Cyrulnik repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 131 herein.

133. As partners in a professional service limited liability partnership, the Individual Defendants at all relevant times owed, and still owe, fiduciary duties to Cyrulnik. These duties include the duties of care and loyalty.

134. The Individual Defendants breached their fiduciary duties to Cyrulnik by, among other things, (i) conspiring to remove Cyrulnik as a Firm partner; (ii) preventing Cyrulnik from exercising his management rights in RCF; (iii) depriving Cyrulnik of his financial rights in RCF and failing to hold as trustee for the partnership property and profit, including without limitation Cyrulnik's 25% interest in the Tokens; (iv) self-dealing; (v) purporting to remove Cyrulnik as a Firm partner without legal grounds to do so; (vi) interfering with Cyrulnik's ability to practice law and protect the legal interests of Firm clients; and (vii) denying Cyrulnik access to files, documents, Firm bank accounts and other information necessary for Cyrulnik to adequately represent and protect the legal interests of his clients.

135. WHEREFORE, Cyrulnik demands judgment against the Individual Defendants, jointly and severally, and award Cyrulnik his compensatory damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including the value of his equity interest in the Firm (inclusive of his equity interest in the Tokens) as of the date of his improper removal, as well as interest, costs and attorneys' fees, and such other and further relief that this court deems to be just and proper.

Cyrulnik will seek leave at the appropriate time to plead a claim for punitive damages pursuant to Florida Statutes § 768.72(1).

COUNT 7
(Conversion)

136. Cyrilnik repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 135 herein.

137. Defendants knowingly and intentionally converted Cyrilnik's specific and identifiable membership interest in RCF and his substantial equity interests in RCF and RCF's assets, including but not limited to Cyrilnik's 25% interest in the Tokens, which belong solely to Cyrilnik, without Cyrilnik's consent and without compensation to Cyrilnik.

138. Defendants, without authority, deprived Cyrilnik of such membership interest and substantial equity interest for their own use.

139. Defendants' deprivation of Cyrilnik's partnership and equity interests is adverse and inconsistent with Cyrilnik's rights and ownership interest in RCF.

140. Defendants have refused Cyrilnik's demand that they restore his partnership status and return his equity interests. Moreover, at this point, a demand and refusal are unnecessary because they would be futile.

141. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conversion, Cyrilnik has suffered damages.

142. WHEREFORE, Cyrilnik demands judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, and award Cyrilnik his compensatory damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including the value of his equity interest in the Firm (inclusive of his equity interest in the Tokens) as of the date of his improper removal, as well as interest, costs and attorneys' fees, and such other and further relief that this court deems to be just and proper. Cyrilnik will seek leave

at the appropriate time to plead a claim for punitive damages pursuant to Florida Statutes § 768.72(1).

COUNT 8
(Unjust Enrichment)

143. Cyrilnik repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 142 herein.

144. Through his service to RCF, including his client generation and the substantial time and attention he provided to Firm matters, Cyrilnik conferred a benefit on RCF and its partners, including the Individual Defendants.

145. Defendants had full knowledge of, voluntarily accepted, and retained the benefit conferred by Cyrilnik. Indeed, Defendants relied on the benefit provided by Cyrilnik for the Firm's very survival.

146. The circumstances are such that it would be inequitable for Defendants to retain the benefit without first paying the value thereof to Cyrilnik, including but not limited to Cyrilnik's 25% interest in the Tokens.

147. Cyrilnik is entitled to damages as a result of Defendants' unjust enrichment, including the disgorgement of all benefits unlawfully accepted by Defendants from Cyrilnik.

148. WHEREFORE, Cyrilnik demands judgment against Defendants, jointly and severally, and award Cyrilnik his compensatory damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including the value of his equity interest in the Firm (inclusive of his equity interest in the Tokens) as of the date of his improper removal, as well as interest, costs and attorneys' fees, and such other and further relief that this court deems to be just and proper. Cyrilnik will seek leave at the appropriate time to plead a claim for punitive damages pursuant to Florida Statutes § 768.72(1).

COUNT 9
(Civil Conspiracy)

149. Cyrilnik repeats and realleges each and every allegation contained in paragraphs 1 through 148 herein.

150. The Individual Defendants are parties to a civil conspiracy.

151. The Individual Defendants conspired with each other to commit unlawful acts by unlawful means, including (i) improperly removing Cyrilnik as a Firm partner; (ii) preventing Cyrilnik from exercising his management rights in RCF; (iii) depriving Cyrilnik of his financial rights in RCF and failing to hold as trustee for the partnership property and profit, including without limitation Cyrilnik's 25% interest in the Tokens; (iv) self-dealing; (v) purporting to remove Cyrilnik as a Firm partner without legal grounds to do so; (vi) interfering with Cyrilnik's ability to practice law and protect the legal interests of Firm clients; and (vii) denying Cyrilnik access to files, documents, Firm bank accounts and other information necessary for Cyrilnik to adequately represent and protect the legal interests of his clients.

152. Each of the Individual Defendants committed an overt act in furtherance of their conspiracy, including but not limited to, their affirmative vote on February 10, 2021 to remove Cyrilnik as a Firm partner in violation of the MOU and their fiduciary duties.

153. As a direct and proximate result of the Individual Defendants' civil conspiracy, Cyrilnik has suffered damages.

154. WHEREFORE, Cyrilnik demands judgment against the Individual Defendants, jointly and severally, and award Cyrilnik his compensatory damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including the value of his equity interest in the Firm (inclusive of his equity interest in the Tokens) as of the date of his improper removal, as well as interest, costs and attorneys' fees, and such other and further relief that this court deems to be just and proper.

Cyrulnik will seek leave at the appropriate time to plead a claim for punitive damages pursuant to Florida Statutes § 768.72(1).

TRIAL BY JURY

Trial by jury is demanded on all issues so triable.

REQUEST FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Cyrilnik demands a judgment against Defendants:

- (a) dissolving Roche Cyrilnik Freedman LLP (a/k/a Roche Freedman LLP), a Florida limited liability partnership; directing that within a reasonable period of time RCF wind up its activities in accordance with Florida Statutes §§ 620.8801-8807; directing that Cyrilnik shall participate in the winding up of RCF's activities, ordering judicial supervision of the winding up, including the appointment of a receiver to wind up RCF's activities and settle the accounts of RCF;
- (b) in the alternative to dissolution, awarding Cyrilnik the proper value of his interest in RCF, pursuant to Florida Statutes § 620.870;
- (c) requiring Defendants to account to Cyrilnik for the income, expenses, assets, and liabilities of RCF from inception through present, as well as the amount due to Cyrilnik from RCF;
- (d) against the Individual Defendants, jointly and severally, awarding Cyrilnik his compensatory damages in an amount to be determined at trial, including the value of his equity interest in the Firm (inclusive of his equity interest in the Tokens) as of the date of his improper removal;
- (e) prejudgment and postjudgment interest at the maximum possible rate;

- (f) Cyrulnik's costs in the prosecution of this action, including reasonable attorneys' fees; and
- (g) such other and further relief as is just and proper.

Dated this 9th day of March, 2021.

Respectfully submitted,

KASOWITZ BENSON TORRES LLP

By: s/ Maria H. Ruiz
Maria H. Ruiz (MRuiz@kasowitz.com)
Florida Bar No. 182923
1441 Brickell Avenue, Suite 1441
Miami Florida 33131
Tel.: (786) 587-1044
Fax: (305) 675-2601

Marc E. Kasowitz (mkasowitz@kasowitz.com)
Pro Hac Vice Application Forthcoming
Michael A. Hanin (mhanin@kasowitz.com)
Pro Hac Vice Application Forthcoming
Gavin D. Schryver (gschryver@kasowitz.com)
Pro Hac Vice Application Forthcoming
1633 Broadway
New York, New York 10019
Tel.: (212) 506-1700
Fax: (212) 506-1800

Attorneys for Plaintiff Jason Cyrulnik

VERIFICATION

I, Jason Cyrilnik, have personal knowledge of the facts set forth herein, and if called upon to testify, I would competently testify as to the matters stated herein. I verify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of Florida that the factual statements in this Verified Complaint are true and correct.



JASON C. CYRULNIK

BEFORE ME, this 9th day of March, 2021, personally appeared Jason Cyrilnik, who is known to me personally or else who has produced a Driver's License, as identification of his person, and has sworn to the verification above.

NOTARY PUBLIC
Cody Nathaniel Myers
Registration No.: 02MY6381602
Qualified in New York County
Commission Expires 10/09/2022